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35th Year.

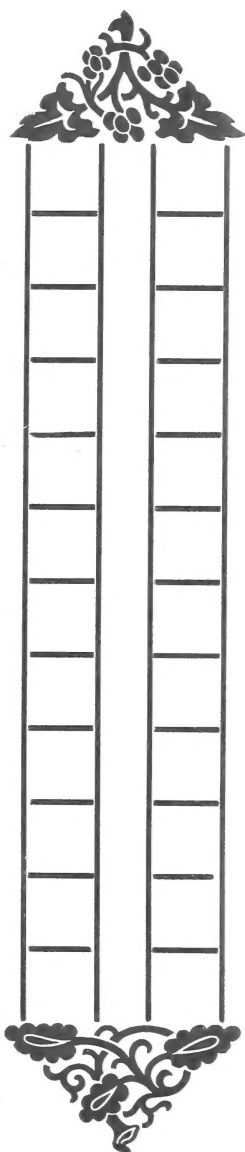


CATALOGUE

35th Year.



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
RECEIVED
JUN 21 1920
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



Atlanta Nursery Company.

Atlanta,

P. O. Box 260.

Georgia.

Introductory.

In presenting this *New Century* catalogue to our friends and patrons it is a pleasure again gratefully to acknowledge the liberal and increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon us. Especially gratifying is it to receive orders from the same customers year after year, and as the different trees come into bearing, to hear their expressions of pleasure as they enjoy the luscious fruit. At such times one almost loses sight of the question of profit or loss in the pleasure of having been the means of giving pleasure to others. Such continued patronage is the best evidence that our trees are pure, healthy and true to name, and that our business methods are liberal and satisfactory. With such evidence we do not hesitate to **appeal to you for your trade**, assuring you that you also will be delighted.

This year has again demonstrated the fact that

ONLY FIRST-CLASS FRUIT PAYS,

and, therefore, that it is worse than useless to plant any except the *best trees*, and these can only be obtained with certainty from a *reliable nursery*. The man who had good trees, well attended to, made money this year from the sale of his fruit; the man who had poor trees did not. No amount of feeding and care will make a fine, fat hog out of a runty pig, and so it is with trees; unless the tree is vigorous and healthy, with a good root system when planted in the orchard, it will never become a profitable tree. It seems to us that less business judgement and common sense are used by the average tree buyer than by any other class of men. When a man buys trees he stipulates that they shall be of a certain variety, and yet when he receives and plants them he does not *know* that they are what he expects, but has only the word of the grower to depend upon. After planting he cultivates, fertilizes, prunes and attends to his trees for several years at a cost of several cents per tree, still without *knowing* that they are what he expects, and still depending on the word of the grower. Yet there are men who, for the sake of one-half or one-quarter of a cent per tree, will refuse to buy of a reliable firm of good standing, with a business reputation established by years of square dealing, and will give their orders to some person without reputation and about whom they know nothing. Such policy is very foolish always, and sometimes suicidal, as has been recently demonstrated in several large orchards.

There is always an element of risk in offering a novelty to the public, even after it has been tested by us, because the variety which succeeds here may not succeed elsewhere. But we offer our list of novelties this year with greater confidence than we have ever felt before, because they have been tested in more different localities, and have succeeded everywhere.

Increased orders and larger sales have made it necessary to grow more trees, therefore we have leased a farm of 320 acres in addition to the land we already occupy, thus more than doubling our output and enabling us to offer the largest and most complete stock of trees that we have ever grown.

The growing of so large a quantity necessitates skilled help and the newest labor saving appliances, and so enables us to grow the best plants at the least cost. We do not hesitate to compare our trees with those grown anywhere, and to assure our patrons of the lowest price consistent with the best quality of trees, healthy and true to name. We will be glad to quote prices on application.

Address

ATLANTA NURSERY COMPANY,

P. O. Box 260.

Atlanta, Georgia.

Advice and Terms.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES are unequaled by those of any nursery in the South, as we are located near and ship from the "Gate City," whose twelve railroads, penetrating in all directions, give access to all parts of the country. We deliver all goods to forwarders without charge, after which our control ceases, hence our responsibility also. We guarantee the payment of transportation charges to all points, thus obviating the necessity of our patrons remitting money to prepay such charges, which otherwise are payable in advance.

TERMS. Our terms are net cash, and orders from unknown parties must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory reference. Remittances may be made by draft on New York or Atlanta, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express, at our risk. Money enclosed in letters unregistered is at the risk of the sender. Parties who wish their goods sent C. O. D. must send one-fourth of the amount cash with the order.

TRUE TO NAME. We warrant everything true to name, and we are careful to keep everything pure and true; but mistakes in this respect sometimes occur, and in such cases we will supply others in place or refund the money paid. Beyond this we will not be bound. Everything is carefully labeled. A sure indication of the purity of our stock is the fact that customers of former years continue to favor us with their orders.

PACKING is done with the greatest care by men who have had years of experience, and we pack plants so they will carry safely to all parts of the United States and foreign countries. We pack lightly as well as securely, thereby reducing transportation charges to the minimum.

CLAIMS, if any, must be made within ten days after the receipt of the goods, when they will be carefully and cheerfully examined and all made satisfactory. We send out only good stock, well packed, but so much depends upon the management after being received that we cannot guarantee stock to live, or replace that which fails.

SUBSTITUTION. Even in the largest nurseries the supply of certain varieties will be exhausted, so it is our custom, unless otherwise ordered, to substitute, when necessary, a variety of the same season and very similar to the one ordered. When it is desired that we shall not do so, it must be so stated in the order.

ORDERING. Write your orders plainly on the order sheet sent with this Catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., so that we may direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

ORDER EARLY. Do not wait until the ground is ready and then order stock to be sent "at once." While we will very gladly ship promptly, still all orders must be filled in the order received, and if other orders are ahead yours must wait its turn.

TREES AND PLANTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES OR OF SPECIAL VARIETIES. Estimates for such will be given promptly on application. We issue no wholesale catalogue, but are prepared to furnish wholesale quantities at special low whole sale prices. If list of varieties and number wanted is furnished we will gladly quote prices.

AGENTS. We use agents, both local and traveling, to push our business; and it is just as sensible and as good business policy to try to run a grocery or dry-goods business without drummers as a nursery business without agents. Drummers and agents are the life of trade. Because some agents are dishonest, don't condemn all; we assure you that there are honest, straightforward, Christian gentlemen acting as agents, because we have some of them. All our agents are furnished with a certificate of the fact that they are our agents; compel all who call on you in our name to exhibit their certificates.

LOCATION. In addition to our home place near Atlanta we have leased 320 acres near Marietta, Ga., where we will grow the most of our fruit trees. In these two large tracts of land we have such variety of soil that we are enabled to grow every class of plants under conditions favorable to their most perfect development.

ATLANTA NURSERY CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

Suggestions for Transplanting Management of Trees

The beginning of many errors in planting fruit trees is delay in preparing the ground until the trees are received, when it must be done hurriedly and imperfectly. Have the ground well prepared by thorough and deep plowing—so deep that a hole will not have to be dug in the hard subsoil in order to plant the tree. But if the ground is not prepared when the trees arrive, they may be kept without damage by digging a trench in well-drained ground, wide enough to receive the roots of the trees and a few inches deeper than they grew in the nursery row; untie the bundles and place the trees in the trench, carefully packing the soil among the roots; fill up the trench, packing the soil among the trees, raising it a little higher than the surrounding surface, to prevent water settling around the roots.

SELECTION AND CARE OF TREES. Experience has shown beyond question that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are most desirable in this climate. Such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, while an older tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. For success in transplanting, get as many sound roots and as little head as possible.

If the trees are received in good condition keep them so by protecting their roots from sun and wind. If from delay or otherwise the roots are dry and the trees are shriveled, or if they are frozen, bury them entirely in the ground for eight or ten days, and they will be restored.

PLANTING. Prune off, with a sharp knife, all broken or mutilated roots, and plant no deeper than they grew in the nursery row, the Dwarf Pear excepted, which must have the entire quince stock on which it is budded about two inches under the surface. Prune the top of the tree in proportion to the roots it has. A young tree is never killed by a preponderance of roots over top, but scores die because they have not sufficient roots to sustain the top. Cut back *one-year-old trees* to a naked stem two or three feet high; leave no side branches. *Two-year-old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or less, the lower branches being left longer than those above, cutting in shorter as you go up, and the leader being allowed to remain the longest.

TIME TO PLANT. *The roots of trees grow all winter, except while the ground is frozen.* In this climate a tree transplanted in November or December will by the next spring have made enough new roots to hold it firmly in the ground and to cause it to grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences.

CULTIVATION. It is as essential to cultivate a young orchard as it is an ordinary field crop, but as most persons cannot afford to cultivate an orchard without some remunerative crop we recommend cotton, peas and potatoes, as it has been demonstrated that these do not injure an orchard. Corn or small grain, and particularly the latter, is not only injurious but ruinous to orchards. Manure well annually whatever crop is planted, and cultivate clean, at least until the orchard comes into bearing, and as long as can be done without injury to the trees.

THINNING FRUIT. The practice of thinning fruit—*i. e.*, taking all over a reasonable crop from the trees that have set more than they can perfect—is what should be done in all instances. Over-fruiting injures the constitution of a tree, and is the cause of so much inferior fruit. You will obtain *more pounds of better fruit* if one-third to one-half of the number is removed shortly after it sets.

INJURIOUS INSECTS. Insects that are injurious to fruit and fruit plants are increasing so rapidly that the horticulturist is compelled to learn something of their habits, so that he may protect his plants; otherwise he would be completely at their mercy, and paying crops would become a thing of the past. The limits of this Catalogue allow space to speak of only a few of the most numerous and destructive species, together with the best remedies and preventives, as suggested by leading entomologists. Under the head of the fruit which they attack, the insects, diseases and remedies will be enumerated.

SPRAYING. We earnestly urge the careful spraying of all fruit trees and grape vines, if sound fruit is expected. Unless great attention is given to this, disastrous results must follow from insect depredations and fungus diseases. Many excellent apparatuses are now manufactured, and every fruit grower should own one of a size commensurate with the area of his orchard. In the use of the various solutions much care should be given to their proper strength, and especially that while being used they be kept continually stirred, in order to keep them uniform in their effects, and nearly all should be used during cloudy weather or late in the afternoon.

Fruit Department.

APPLES.

A bountiful supply of this valuable fruit may be had the year round by a judicious selection of varieties and a proper treatment of the trees and the fruit—the earliest kinds maturing the last of May, other sorts following in succession the entire season, and the late varieties embracing some that will keep until Apples ripen the next spring. Some varieties of Apples are exceedingly local in their habits, and while summer and early fall varieties of Northern origin will succeed at the South, we must rely upon Southern seedlings for late fall and winter sorts. Even in the state of Georgia some kinds that succeed well in the mountainous regions are worthless lower down in the state; hence, it is best to buy your trees from a Southern nurseryman, and, unless yourself well posted in varieties, leave the selection to him. Good, rich, mellow soil and clean culture are required if success in Apple culture is desired. Plenty of ashes or potash in the shape of suitable commercial fertilizers should be applied. There is very little danger of making the Apple orchard too rich. We collar-graft all our Apples on *whole roots*; this, with our very favorable situation, enables us to distance all competitors in the size and vigor of our trees.

Piece-root trees are a failure; don't let anyone persuade you to plant them. If you are offered trees very cheap, be sure they are on piece roots, and are worse than worthless.

Plant 25 to 30 feet apart each way.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO APPLES.

Borer (*Saperda bivittata*).—Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with barbed wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar. (*Clisiocampa Americana*).—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring.

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa Pomonella*) or **Codlin Moth**.—Spray with London purple as soon as blossoms have fallen. A second application with Bordeaux mixture and arsenites may be made 8 to 12 days later. For proportion, see under head of "Grapes."

Aphis, Woolly (*Aphis Lanigera*).—Wash trees with solution of whale oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Aphis, Root (*Pemphigus Pyri*).—Scrape the earth away and wash with soapsuds or kerosene emulsion.

Canker Worm (*Anisopterix vernata*). Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated with tar and train oil.

Apple Tree Blight may be treated same as for pears, except that fewer applications are required.

NEW VARIETIES.

Capt. Moses. Originated in Coweta county, Ga., near Turin, where it has been known for 45 years. The original parent tree is now living, and *annually* bears large crops of unusually beautiful and valuable fruit. **The crop last year was 15 bushels.** The tree is large, of beautiful shape, the top being about 35 feet across, and the trunk about 14 inches in diameter. The young trees are of very vigorous growth, making 5, 6, and often 7 feet in the first year. The fruit is medium in size, conical; yellow, overspread with red; flesh juicy, crisp, sweet, slightly vinous, and exceedingly pleasant. The fruit hangs long on the tree, often till Christmas, and will keep until May or June. We have personally known and tested the Apple for eight years, and consider its keeping qualities remarkable. Its very fine flavor, size, beauty and very remarkable keeping qualities make it undoubtedly the best winter Apple for market, for which purpose it is grown largely where it originated.

Perkins. Originated on the farm of Capt. John Perkins about 65 years ago; the old tree is therefore 65 years old and is now in good health and *annually* bears large crops of its delicious fruit. The crops for several years have averaged 10 to 12 bushels. Hundreds of trees of this variety more than 30 years old are in the neighborhood and are *every year* yielding large crops of their delicious fruit. The fruit is very large, yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh of a rich yellow tint, mellow, juicy, delicious. Tree vigorous, prolific, bears *every year*; keeps till May *without shrivelling* as so many Apples. We feel that in introducing this Apple we have a worthy companion to Capt. Moses.

SUMMER APPLES.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; fine quality; valuable for market and table. June.

Early Red Margaret (*Southern Striped June*). Medium; yellow, red stripes; subacid, high flavor. June 10 to July 20.

Hames. Large to very large; yellow, striped; flesh white, acid; good for market and cooking; vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Middle to last of June.

Julian. Medium, conical; yellow, striped crimson, crisp, juicy; good for table and cider; cooks well. July.

Palmer, or Pear Apple. Large; yellow, streaked with red; firm and juicy; very good, prolific. June.

Red June. Medium; bright red; bears young; early and very productive.

Red Astrachan. Large; bright crimson; very handsome; flesh tender, rich fine flavor; very prolific; good for market and table. June 1.

Sweet Bough (*Sweet Harvest*). Large; yellow; very sweet. First of July.

Yellow May. Small, yellow; good quality; earliest known variety; slow grower, but very productive. May.

Yellow June. Large, golden yellow; valuable for market; vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Last of June.

Yellow Horse. Large, yellow; superior for cooking and drying; very prolific; lasts two months. July and August.

Yellow Transparent. Medium, yellow; good quality; very early; good keeper; valuable for market. June.

AUTUMN APPLES.

American Golden Russet. Medium; yellow, sprinkled with a thin russet; tender, juicy. September.

Ben Davis (*New York Pippin*). Large, red; tender, juicy; vigorous; an early and abundant bearer; October.

Buncombe (*Meigs' Red Winter Pearmain, Red Fall Pippin*). Large; dark red; tender, juicy. October; keeps till January; vigorous; regular, prolific.

Carter's Blue (*Lady Fitzpatrick*). Large; greenish, striped with dull red and covered with a blue bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, very good. September.

Equinetelee (*Bachelor, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen, Ne Plus Ultra*). Very large, oblate; yellow, with red cheek; flesh rich, subacid and juicy. September.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium, yellow; crisp, rich subacid; very good. October to January.

Mangum (*Carter*). Medium; yellow, over-spread with red; crisp, juicy and delicious; fine grower and yearly bearer; one of the best. October.

Pryor's Red. Large; red, russety; flesh tender, juicy, rich subacid; tree thrifty. October.

Rose Beauty. Large; striped and splashed with red; tender, subacid; popular market sort. September.

Southern Golden Pippin. Very large; golden yellow; flavor first rate; vigorous grower. September to October 15.

Taunton. Very large; yellow, striped red; good quality, showy; good for market; luxuriant grower, very prolific. September to October 15.

Winesap. Medium to large; dark red; flesh crisp and juicy; heavy and early bearer; good for cider. September.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Green Crank (*Carolina Greening, Southern Greening, Green Cheese*). Large; greenish yellow; flesh crisp, juicy, vinous. October to February.

Hewes' Virginia Crab. Small; dark red; a regular and heavy bearer; a superior cider Apple. Oct. to Nov.

Limber Twig. Medium; greenish yellow; juicy; a fine keeper; profuse bearer. November to April.

Nickajack. Very large; yellow, striped crimson; very showy; flesh firm, subacid, good; vigorous, regular bearer; good for market; best for mountain region. November to March.

Oconee Greening. Large; green; crisp, rich, aromatic; tree vigorous and profuse bearer; valuable for market and table. October to February; the best Greening.

Rawle's Janet. Medium; striped red; good keeper; tree vigorous, productive; blooms late; escapes injury by late frosts; valuable for the South and Southwest, where it is much grown. November.

Stevenson's Winter. Medium to large; greenish yellow; firm, juicy and spicy; good grower and moderate bearer. Nov. to March.

Shockley. Medium, conical; yellow, over-spread with bright red; flesh juicy, crisp; vigorous, bearing heavy yearly crops; best in sandy loam. November to June.

Yates (*Red Warrior*). Small; dark red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic; slow grower and profuse yearly bearer. November to March.

CRAB APPLES.

These produce large crops of small fruit, very desirable for preserving, cooking and for cider. Trees are also very ornamental.

The best varieties are **Golden Beauty, Red Siberian, Transcendant, Hyslop and Whitney's Seedling.**

EARLY VARIETIES.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; melting, very good, a Pear of great value. Early in June.

Koonce. Large; yellow with crimson cheek, very showy and a profitable market fruit. June 10th.

Lawson (Comet). Crimson on bright yellow ground; crisp, juicy, pleasant. The largest early Pear. June.

Wilder. Small to medium, yellow with dark red cheek; melting, sweet, very good. Tree vigorous, a valuable early market fruit. June 5th.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett. Large; very popular; buttery, melting, rich flavor; a regular and profuse bearer. Last of July.

Belle Lucrative. Large, exceedingly rich, perfumed flavor. Early August.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, juicy, sweet, vinous flavor; vigorous; an excellent variety. July.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting, delicious; vigorous, and bears young. August.

Howell. Large; pale yellow; flesh coarse, but with a very pleasant, rich, aromatic flavor. August.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, buttery, juicy; good when well grown. September.

Easter Beurre. Large; yellow, with red cheek; melting and rich; good grower and bearer; one of the best winter Pears.

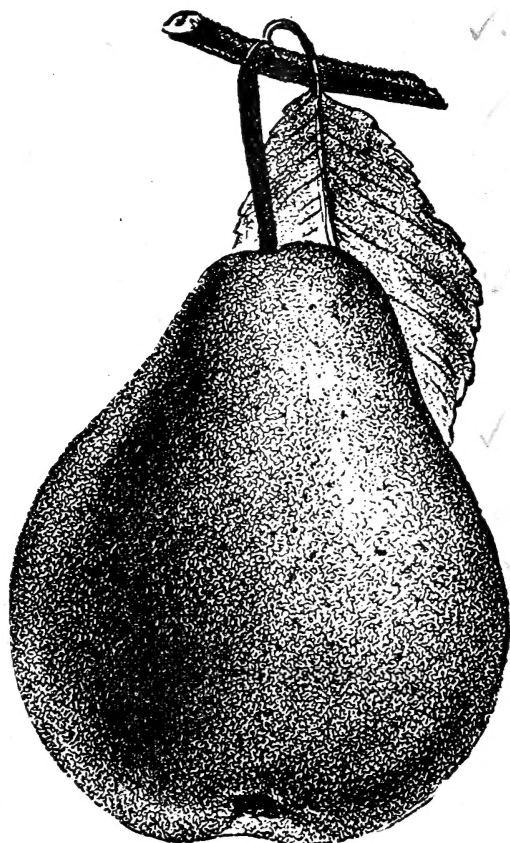
Lawrence. Large; flesh whitish, buttery, with rich, aromatic flavor; good bearer. September.

Seckel. Small, but of the highest flavor; a standard of excellence; a slow grower, but bears early. Last of August.

Winter Nelis. Medium; buttery, rich, excellent. October to December.

HYBRID PEARS.

These are conspicuous for their remarkable vigor of growth and perfect adaptability to the Southern States. They are much less liable to attacks of blight than the older varieties of the European type, but are not perfectly blight-proof, as claimed by some. However, by their vigor of growth they are enabled more successfully to resist the dread disease, and, taken all in all, are very desirable in the South.



SECKEL

PEARS.

This most delicious fruit can be had in great abundance with proper care. The tree is perfectly hardy, and is subject to but one disease—blight—which can be prevented as follows: As buds are swelling, spray with copper sulphate solution; just before blooms open, spray with Bordeaux mixture, after blossoms have fallen, use Bordeaux and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later, Bordeaux; 10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux, and again in 10 to 14 days, if necessary. The total cost of these applications will only be 12 cents to 15 cents per tree per year.

The ground Pears are to be planted on must be thoroughly drained, and, if not rich, should be well supplied with wood ashes and ground bone or superphosphate of lime. An application of these annually, well forked in at the extremities of the roots, will be found beneficial. When the fruit has matured, lift it from the tree with the hand, taking care that it be not bruised; lay it upon shelves in a cool, dry room, where it will ripen to great perfection.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; yellow, with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, brittle, very juicy, with rich, musky, aroma; quality good; strong grower; begins to bear when four years old, and immensely productive. Ripens September to October.

Le Conte. Large, oblong-pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow. Tree of remarkable vigor, foliage dense and luxuriant.

Garber. A seedling of China Sand. Resembles Kieffer in size, shape and quality. Ripens September, between Le Conte and Kieffer. A very thrifty grower and valuable variety.

NEW VARIETIES.

Alamo. A new variety from Texas. Large; yellow, bronze cheek; tree vigorous grower; bears young. July 1st.

Lincoln Coreless. This fruit has neither seeds nor core, being all solid, rich meat. It is from Tennessee, where the original tree is still standing, over sixty years old, and has seldom failed to bear. Fruit very large, sometimes weighing 1 to 1½ pounds; high-colored and handsome; flesh of a rich yellow tint, mellow and aromatic. Season late; fruit picked when hard and laid away to ripen, has kept until March—longer than any other pear has been known to keep. Good shipper, good for market.

Magnolia (*Japan Seedling*.) Large, round, russety, firm; tree erect, hardy vigorous; a late bloomer and therefore, a sure bearer; very prolific. Sept.

A RULE TO FIND THE NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED FOR AN ACRE.

Multiply the length by the breadth in feet, and see how many times the number thus obtained is contained in 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre. For instance, if plants are set 2x3 feet each plant will require 6 square feet; 43,560 divided by 6 gives 7,260, the number of plants required for an acre at the above distances.



CHERRIES.

We work our Cherries on Mahaleb stocks, thereby giving them a dwarf character; then, trained with short bodies, as directed in "Remarks on Planting and Management of Trees," anyone can have an abundance of this early and delightful fruit.

Plant enough trees to divide fruit with the birds, as they will pay you good interest in the destruction of insects injurious to vegetation.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Black Tartarian. Black; flesh very rich and delicate; stone quite small. June, a few days after May Duke.

Coe's Transparent. Amber; sweet; excellent. May.

Governor Wood. Large; yellow, shaded light red; sweet; rich; excellent. May.

Luelling. Very large; shining black; fine; a good keeper and shipper.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

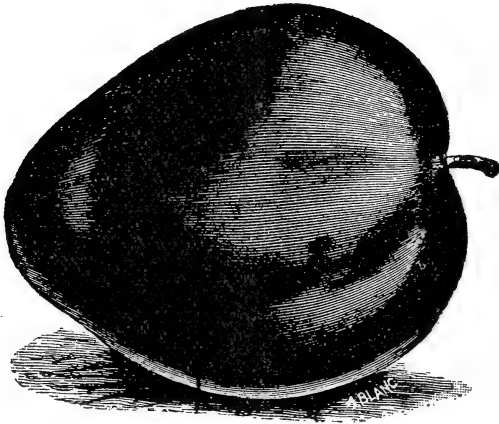
Early Richmond. Medium; red, juicy and rich acid. One of the most valuable Cherries for this climate.

English Morello. Large; dark purplish red; very juicy, rich and acid; very late.

Late Duke. Large; bright red; a fine late variety.

May Duke. Large, red, juicy, rich and excellent.

Olivet. Very large; deep shining red; tender, rich and vinous; very early.



PLUMS.

The only insect enemy to the Plum in this climate is the curculio, and a little patience and perseverance will conquer him. Spray the trees when blossoms fall with solution of London purple or Paris green; repeat in two weeks.

All our Plum trees are budded on Marianna stocks, which are superior to any others we have ever tested.

Black Knot in Plums. Cut off all affected branches below affected parts and burn them, to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

These are valuable by reason of their hardiness, their immense productiveness, and their ability to resist the attacks of curculio. All these Plums should be picked when they commence coloring, and ripened in the house. In three days' time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long the fruit drops, and the quality is not so good as if ripened in the house. This gradual ripening makes these varieties valuable for market, as they will carry perfectly and ripen en route.

Cumberland. Large; yellow; juicy, sweet, good; very prolific. August and September.

Pottawottamie. Resembles Wild Goose, but smaller; matures just after it; very productive and valuable for shipping.

Wild Goose. Very large; deep red, beautiful; one of the best of native Plums; delicious in flavor; should be in every orchard.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

Bradshaw. Large; dark purple, with light blue bloom; juicy, slightly acid, good. July.

Coe's Golden Drop. Very large and handsome; light yellow; rich, sweet, excellent. August.

Shropshire Damson. An English variety of great merit for preserving; vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

ORIENTAL PLUMS.

A distinct race of Plums of great beauty and productiveness. The trees resemble our most vigorous American varieties, but the foliage is larger and rich dark green, with smooth branches, which makes them quite distinct and very ornamental. They are early and very prolific bearers, and the flesh is so firm and meaty that they can safely be shipped long distances, and keep for a long time in excellent condition.

Abundance, or Botan. The most productive of Plums. An early bearer, even young trees in the nursery row being loaded. The fruit is large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of a delicious sweetness impossible to describe; stone small and parts readily from the flesh. For canning it is also of the greatest excellence. Its season is *very early*. The curculio has no effect upon it. July 1.

Burbank. A valuable Plum, in general character very much like Abundance, but of deeper color and later season. Large, nearly globular; clear cherry-red, with a lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous, and begins to bear usually at two years old. July 25.

Chabot, or Bailey. Yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone; valuable for table, market and drying. July 20.

Red June. Large, pointed; skin thick, purplish-red, blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, juicy; subacid, damson flavor; clingstone, good, very prolific; showy, good market variety. June 25.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. Very large; dark red; flesh solid, dark red; vigorous grower; pit exceedingly small. July.

Willard. Medium, spherical; color dark, clear red, with small yellow dots; flesh firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; freestone. A strong, vigorous grower, productive, and the earliest market Japan Plum yet tested. June 1.

NEW PLUMS.

America (from L. Burbank). Fruit very large, glossy coral-red; flesh light yellow, moderately firm, best quality.

Chalco (from L. Burbank). A cross between *Prunus Simoni* and Japan. Fruit large, flat; deep reddish-purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant; almost stemless; keeps quite a month; a fine shipper.

Hale. Large, round; orange over-spread with red; flesh yellow, soft, juicy; cling; tree vigorous and very productive. July 5.

Klondike Plum. As rich in gold as Alaska. The only yellow Americana Plum in cultivation. The earliest of all the American sorts. Rich golden yellow.

Wickson. Mr. Luther Burbank considers this the best of all his cross-bred Plums, and refused to take less than \$2,500 for the original tree. This is sufficient evidence of the great value this new Plum held with its originator. Fruit very large; dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy; pit small; clingstone; quality best. July 15.

PEACHES.

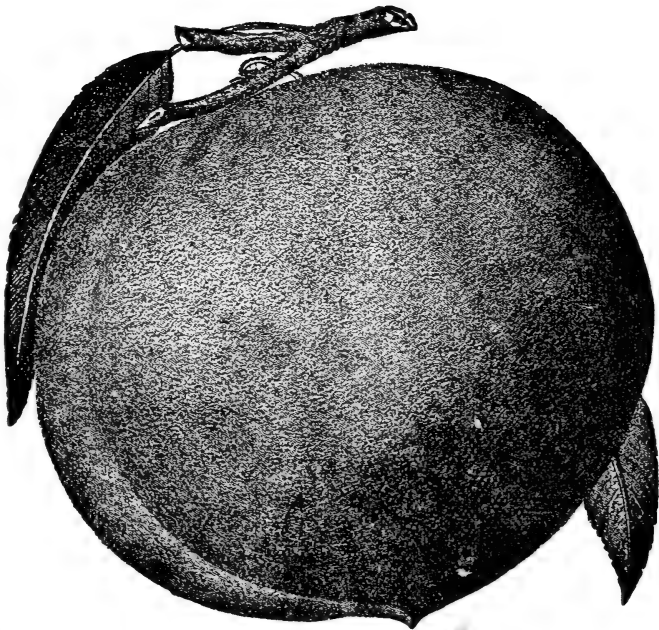
Georgia Peaches are famed the world over for their size, beauty and exquisite juiciness and flavor. In order to produce such fruit the soil and climate of Georgia must be very favorable to the growth and vigor of the tree. In growing the Peach we use stones of natural fruit only, and this, with our very favorable soil and climate, enables us to produce trees which for health and vigor are absolutely unrivaled. Seedlings from budded fruit are by no means so vigorous as those from natural fruit, and are apt to be tainted with the "yellows."

We do not grow Peach on Marianna Plum stocks, as it is now well proved that all such trees are very short-lived.

The Peach will grow in almost any soil, provided it is well drained, but a sandy loam is most suitable. Early winter (November to December) is the best time to transplant, although it may be done, with increased risk, in the spring.

The after-culture is very simple being merely to keep the surface always mellow and free from weeds. For the first two years after planting, hoed crops may be planted between the trees with advantage, after which time they require the entire strength of the soil. Grain crops of all kinds are very injurious, and Peaches seldom succeed in sod or grass. Unleached wood ashes and pure ground bone are the proper fertilizers for the Peach, and are best applied broadcast in the spring, and harrowed in. If wood ashes cannot be obtained, muriate of potash may be used in its place with excellent results. The only insect enemy of the Peach tree at the South is

Borer (*Egeria exitiosa*). During November or December scrape the earth from the collar of the tree and search carefully for larvæ or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes, and earth up the tree, making a mound about six inches high.



ADMIRAL DEWEY. (See page 11.)

San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, walnut, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter wash use 20% kerosene in a mechanical mixture with water; thoroughly spray the trees in the fall as soon as the leaves have fallen. Repeat in the spring, just before the fruit buds open. Select bright, clear days for spraying. When trees are in foliage spray with kerosene emulsion, one part to five parts of water, or 15% kerosene in mechanical mixture.

Other Scale Insects, of which there are several species, more or less injurious to plants, may be eradicated by the same treatment.

Rosette. Root up and burn the affected trees as soon as the disease is discovered.

FREESTONE PEACHES.

Alexander. Above medium, red, on yellow ground; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, good quality, adheres to the stone somewhat. June 1. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young.

Baldwin's Late. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and of fine flavor. October 25 to November 10.

Champion. Very large; white, red cheek, sweet and delicious. Very early, claimed to be a sure cropper.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, rich, sprightly; very productive, a standard market sort. July 1 to 10.

Crawford's Late. Larger than Crawford's Early, which it resembles much in shape, color and quality. July 15 to 31.

Early Rivers. Large; pale straw color, with pink cheek, good flavor. June 25.

Elberta. Very large; golden yellow, slightly streaked with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, high flavor; tree very prolific, and presents a handsome appearance. It is a perfect freestone, and one of the most successful market varieties, selling uniformly at higher prices than any other Peach. Our trees are grown from buds of fruiting trees, and are guaranteed true. Many inferior kinds are now being sold for Elberta. Be sure to get the genuine.

Emma. Large; yellow, red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, best quality. July 25 to August 5.

Globe. Very large, globular; of a very rich golden yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy; follows Elberta. Valuable shipping Peach.

Josephine. Very large, yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, excellent. Vigorous, very prolific. August 5 to 25.

Lady Ingold. Very large, yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow juicy, rich, of high flavor; freestone. Very fine for market, drying, canning, and general use. June 20 to 30.

Matthews' Beauty. Large; yellow, good quality. Very showy and a valuable shipper. August.

Mountain Rose. Large; white, washed with red, juicy, subacid, very good. Last of June.

Salway. Medium; creamy yellow, flesh deep yellow. September.

Sneed. Originated near Memphis, Tenn. The fruit is of medium size, very red on one side and greenish white or blush on the other. It ripens from **ten to fifteen days** before Alexander, but is much

larger, with better flavor, and ripens to the seed better. When allowed to ripen on the tree it is a very fine eating Peach. It has large blooms and stands frost well. Ripens May 20.

Susquehanna. Very large; yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow. A very attractive Peach, of good quality. July 20.

Stump the World. Very large; white, with bright red cheek, flesh white, juicy, of good flavor. Stands carriage, and is an exceedingly fine market variety. July 20, and lasts three weeks.

Triumph. Ripens with Alexander. Blooms late, and so escapes frost, fruit large, with a very small seed; yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, freestone when fully ripe and of excellent flavor. *Bears at a remarkably early age*; several trees (two-year-old buds) produced last season over half a bushel of fruit each and this year some trees **only eleven months from bud bore fruit**.

Yellow St. John. Large; yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, very good. Last of June.

Wonderful. (N. J.) Very large, deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. End of August. It richly deserves its name, as it *is* a wonderful Peach.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES.

Bustian's October. Large. White; small stone, high flavor, sweet and delicious. Ripe in October.

Chinese Cling. Very large, skin clear and straw color, with a delicately mottled, light red cheek, flesh juicy, sweet, and when fully ripe most delicious. Remarkable for size, beauty and productiveness. Inclined to rot. July 10.

General Lee. (*China strain*.) Very large, skin creamy white, shaded with red, flesh juicy, of high flavor. July 5 to 15.

Heath Cling. Large, oblong, narrowing to both ends. Skin downy, cream-colored white, red in the sun, flesh tender, melting, juicy, excellent. Sept. 5.

Indian Blood. Large. Dark scarlet, deep red veins, flesh very juicy, vinous and refreshing. August 1 to 15.

Orange Cling. Very large, round, deep orange, dark red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, vinous flavor. July 25.

Stinson's October. Large. White, with red cheek, good flavor. The best very late Peach. October 15.

Stonewall Jackson. (*China strain*.) Above medium, oblong, creamy white, with crimson shading. Flesh melting, juicy and of high flavor; tree compact and very productive. July 20 to 30.

Tinley's October. Medium. White, with a wash of red, flesh white, juicy, high flavor. October 15.

Tuskena. Above medium, oblong; skin yellow and deep red. Flesh sub-acid, vinous, good. Last of June.

White English. Large. White; flesh white, sweet, fine for preserving. Aug. 18.

Wallace. Extra large, specimens measuring 10½ inches in circumference; white, with slightly mottled cheek to sun; flesh white, stone small, suture distinct on one side; swollen point at apex; juicy, sweet; a fine Peach. Aug. 15 to 20.

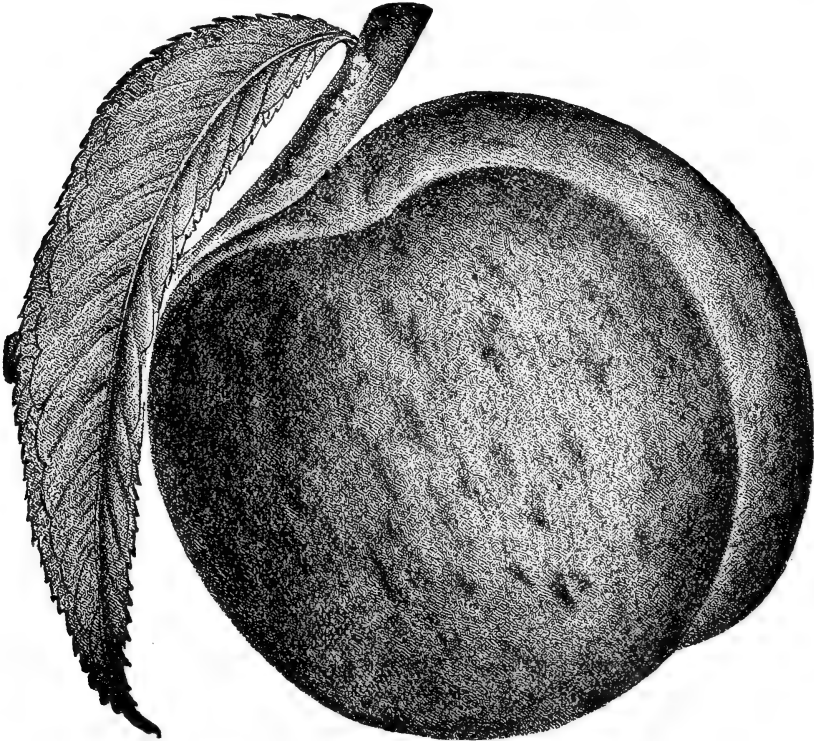
duced until the beginning of September. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins, flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous and of excellent flavor. Freestone.

Ohoople, Ga., June 30, 1899.

Gentlemen: My Everbearing Peach tree commenced blooming about the middle of March, 1898, showing at same time full blooms and half open buds. I would say that this is really a wonderful tree, and any private orchard without it misses a great treat. I got fruit from about July 15, and as late as September 15. Owing to my ignorance of the tree, I foolishly pulled off a great many of the last crop, thinking the tree was only a scrub. The fruit is of fine flavor, as juicy as any I ever ate; clearstone.

Yours truly,

J. S. TALLEY.



GORDON. (See page 12.)

NEW VARIETIES.

Admiral Dewey. Skin deep orange yellow, with crimson cheek. Flesh clear yellow to the stone; juicy, melting, quality very good. Ripens with Triumph.

Carman. Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy. Prolific bearer; profitable market variety. Ripe June 20.

Everbearing. This remarkable peach combines many desirable qualities, which make it of great value for family use. It begins to ripen fruit about July 1, and successive crops are pro-

From American Gardening, Dec. 15, 1900.

THE EVERBEARING PEACH.

Having recently had opportunity to examine a specimen of the Everbearing Peach it is a pleasure to give a very favorable opinion of it, so far as the size, appearance and quality of the fruit are concerned. What the tree may be I cannot tell from experience. The size of this peach is large; the shape is about like that of ordinary peaches; the color is reddish purple over a white ground, with stripes and flecks of a darker shade. The flesh is white, with a mixture of red next the seed and skin and very tender when fully ripe. The flavor is superb, rich, delicious and very satisfying. I never ate a better peach.

If these points are well sustained by the variety and the tree is hardy and productive, which are reported to be true, it is a valuable addition to our peach list. The peculiar quality of *blooming and ripening during a long period* makes it not only an

interesting novelty, but a very convenient and desirable peach for family use. Judging by the appearance and inside characteristics of the fruit I judge it to belong to the Indian or Spanish type of peaches. The varieties of this type are usually very productive and well able to endure more extremes of temperature, both hot and cold, than any of the other types. The Everbearing Peach is well worthy of a general trial.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

Pomologist of the U. S. Government Washington, D. C.

Gordon. This is the finest late Peach in existence. It is of large size, beautiful yellow color, firm texture and delicious flavor. It ripens the latter part of September, and will keep a month. It is unexcelled as a shipper, and could easily be shipped to Europe. Its many good qualities make it the best of all late Peaches for market or home use. To those growing Peaches for market, we commend this variety especially. It produced a large crop of very perfect fruit in 1898, when all other late varieties failed. It seems to be proof against rot. The fruit is unusually handsome, being a beautiful yellow of unusual richness. It colors up fully before ripening, and will keep for several weeks. It comes when all other marketable Peaches are gone, and hence has a clear field. It can be depended on to bring a big price—a fancy price. It is the Peach to plant now to make money.

T. V. Munson, Texas: "The Gordon Peaches received in perfect condition. They are a very highly colored, beautiful yellow, good quality, and will sell well in market."

J. H. Hale, Connecticut: "The peaches came in most excellent condition: It is a nice peach for this time of the year, and certainly valuable."

G. H. Miller & Son: "In regard to your Gordon Peach, we are much pleased with it. It is a beautiful peach, and the samples sent us were very perfect."

NECTARINES.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as blossoms fall and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen in July and Aug.

Boston. Large; yellow, red cheek. Freestone.

New White. Skin and flesh white. Freestone.

Orange. Bright golden yellow, scarlet cheek. Clingstone.

Red Roman. Large; greenish yellow, red cheek. Clingstone.

APRICOTS.

The season at which the Apricot ripens, between the cherry and the peach, greatly enhances its value. Besides being a beautiful and delicious fruit, it is admirably adapted to our climate, and can be protected from the curculio in the same way as the Plum. In consequence of its early blooming the fruit is liable to be killed by frost, yet it is worthy of a place in every collection of fruit. They ripen from the beginning of June to the end of July. The best varieties are as follows: **BLACK OR PURPLE, MOORPARK, BRED, ALEXANDER and J. L. BUDD.**

QUINCES.

The Quince thrives best in a deep, strong, moist soil, and requires thorough culture and a free use of fertilizers. Very profitable when grown for market.

Orange. Large; yellow; an abundant bearer and fine for preserving.

Champion. Large; yellow; flesh tender. Ripens about two weeks later than Orange, and will keep till Christmas.

Meeches. Very large; yellow; a vigorous grower and very prolific.

FIGS.

✓ **Brown Turkey.** Large, brown, sweet and prolific. The most reliable and hardy variety for open-air culture.

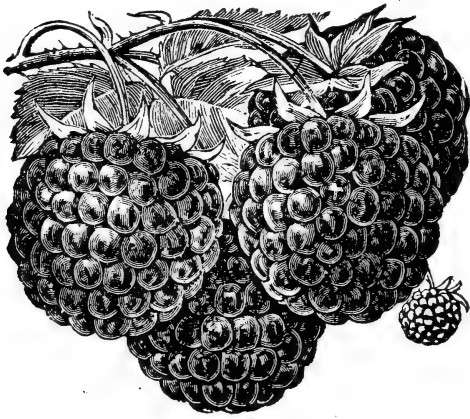
✓ **Brunswick.** Large, violet, sweet.

✓ **Celestial.** Small, violet, with bloom; sweet; hardy.

MULBERRIES.

The value of Mulberries as a food for hogs and poultry is beginning to be appreciated, and many farmers have planted large orchards of the Hicks for that purpose.

Hicks' Everbearing. A medium-sized Mulberry, remarkable for its everbearing quality and the great quantity of fruit it bears in one season.



RASPBERRIES.

CULTURE. Any land that will produce good crops of corn will also grow good Raspberries. Prepare the ground thoroughly and manure it liberally; ground bone is a good fertilizer. Keep the ground loose and free from weeds throughout the season, cutting down the suckers with the hoe or cultivator, and leaving only three or four canes to the hill or single row for fruit. Plant an assortment, to lengthen the season.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE. Plant the red varieties 3 feet apart and the caps 6 feet, and train to stakes. The summer pruning of the red varieties may be done if stakes are not used; the caps should not be pruned until winter, and then cut at the bend in the cane; the old canes of both varieties must be entirely removed. Large yields of fruit can be expected only if plants are well manured and thoroughly cultivated.

FOR FIELD CULTURE. Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row, or 4 feet apart each way. In winter remove canes which have produced fruit the previous season, and in July and August, after the crop is harvested, cut back the canes to 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and become self-supporting. Plenty of manure and thorough culture are necessary to attain the best results.

Cuthbert (*Queen of the Market*). The leading late market variety, and the best red Raspberry in general cultivation. Of strong, rampant growth, with large, healthy foliage; an exceedingly productive variety. Berries large, dark crimson, quite firm and of good flavor. This variety is more largely grown than all the other red Raspberries combined. Late.

Golden Queen. Of large size, great beauty, high quality, hardiness and productiveness. Beautiful translucent amber color, and exceptionally firm. Its productiveness is simply marvelous. Mid-season.

Gregg. (*Cap.*) Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and, under good culture, very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It requires good, strong soil to produce best results, and responds to generous treatment. Late.

Turner (*Southern Thornless*). Good grower and very productive. Berries of good size, bright crimson color, soft and honeyed sweetness. The plant suckers immoderately, and the suckers should be treated as weeds, for best results. Season early.

BLACKBERRIES.

CULTURE. Blackberries will succeed on almost any good fruit land, but to have the best results they should be grown on "second bottoms." They require the same treatment as recommended for Raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows 5 to 7 feet apart and 3 feet in the rows; in garden culture, plant rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet in the row. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane, and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

RUST. Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds open. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears again.

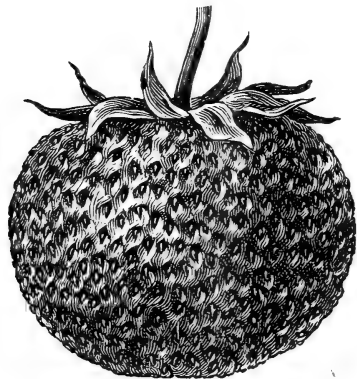
GENERAL LIST.

Early Harvest. The earliest of all the varieties we have tested, and one of the most valuable. Very attractive firm, and exceedingly productive. Not of the largest size, but uniform; glossy black. For the South its value can hardly be overestimated, and its early ripening brings it into market at a time when it has no competitors.

Georgia Mammoth. Originated in Georgia, and so very valuable for the South. Fruit large; have grown specimens as large as a man's thumb; sweet, juicy, rich, very fine flavor; medium; very productive. The best for home use or market.

Lawton (*New Rochelle*). An old favorite. Large and productive. Delicious when fully ripe, but turns black before ripening. Medium to late.

Crystal White. A white Blackberry. The berries are of a fine, translucent white; of good size; very sweet and pleasant; prolific.



STRAWBERRIES.

CULTURE. For hill culture, plant in beds 4 feet wide, with alleys 2 feet between them. Plant in each bed three rows of plants 15 inches apart, and the plants the same distance apart in the row. For the matted row system, plant in rows 3 feet apart and the plants a foot apart in the rows, requiring 14,520 plants per acre. Mulching is only necessary in the South to keep the berries up off the ground and keep them as clean as possible. With early berries the mulch should be applied after they begin to grow in the spring; when applied in winter the mulch keeps the ground cold, and so retards growth in the spring. It is well for all to plant at least three varieties—early, medium and late—to extend the season to its full limits.

GENERAL LIST.

Bubach. (P.) Strong, healthy, vigorous; very productive of large berries, that ripen early and always sell for high prices. Should be in every collection.

Cumberland Triumph. Very large, light-colored berry; excellent quality, productive, regular shape. For family use or near market.

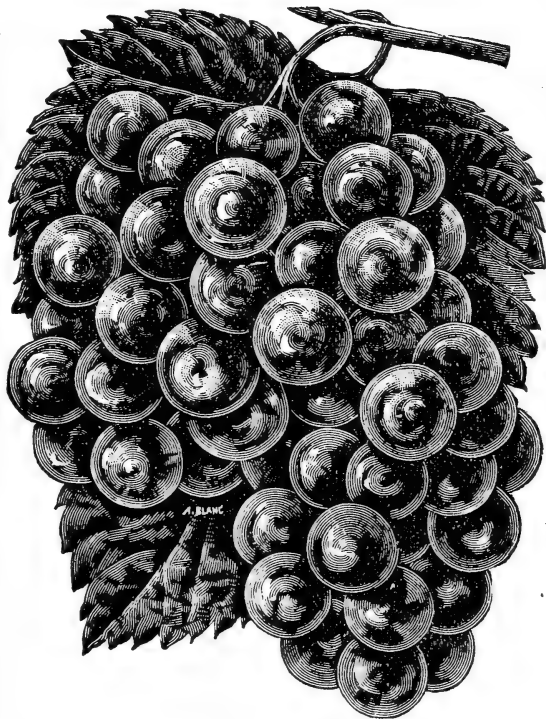
Gandy. The leading late berry with fruit growers all over the country. Berries large, very uniform in size and shape; of bright crimson color, handsome and showy; firm and of good quality. Late to very late.

Hoffman's Seedling. Large and exceedingly firm. Plant a strong grower and exceedingly productive; good shipper. Early.

Lady Thompson. Large, round; light scarlet, colors evenly; uniform in size; firm, sweet, quality best: as early as the earliest and a prolific bearer; plants strong and healthy.

Sharpless. Very large; rich crimson; fine flavor; productive; plant vigorous.

Wilson's Albany. Large; bright red; flesh firm, with a brisk, acid flavor; very productive, and ships very well.



CAMPBELL EARLY.

GRAPES.

CULTURE. We can give only very general directions in the short space allowed here, and for full details we refer the reader to the excellent works of Fuller and Hussman. Plant in rows 8 to 10 feet apart and 6 to 8 feet in the row. Dig holes amply large to give plenty of room to spread out the roots of the plants after trimming them, and fill in after planting with fine surface soil mixed with a little ground bone; or, better still, put some broken bones in the bottom of the hole; press the earth firmly around the plants. Keep old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on new canes only. Any pruning that will admit sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop.

INSECT ENEMIES AND FUNGUS DISEASES.

Phylloxera. Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the surface of the ground with the aid of specially prepared apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*). Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia maculatis*). Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer (*Prionus*). Its presence is detected by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

Flea Beetle (*Haltica chalybea*). Dust the leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Ceiodius inaequalis*). London purple solution as a spray as soon as the fruit is set.

Mildew. Dust with flowers of sulphur as soon as the fruit is set; repeat every two weeks.

Black Rot. In spring, when buds swell. spray with copper sulphate solution; when leaves are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter use Bordeaux mixture; as soon as fruit has set use Bordeaux again; repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days; then 10 to 14 days later, as last spray use ammoniacal copper carbonate.

INGREDIENTS OF MIXTURES.

LONDON PURPLE, PARIS GREEN, actively poisonous. Use 1 pound of the poison to 250 gallons of water or other solutions. Dissolve a little flour paste in the water to make it sticky. Stir frequently. Applied to trees, it is a sure cure for all insect plagues. Do not use London purple on peach or plum trees. If Paris green is to be used on peach trees, 1 pound of quick lime should be added, which will prevent injury to foliage.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Six pounds sulphate of copper; dissolve by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a wooden or earthen vessel holding at least 4 gallons of water, so that it is just covered by the water. Slake 4 pounds of quick lime in an equal quantity of water. Then mix the two, and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for use.

KEROSENE EMULSION. One-half lb. of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of boiling water; add to this while hot 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of buttermilk. Dilute with water 10 times before using. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION. Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply to the foliage; it must be used before the buds are open. For peach trees use 25 gallons of water.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE. One ounce copper carbonate dissolved in the strongest ammonia (26° Baume), using just enough ammonia to dissolve the copper. Add 9 gallons of water.

NEW VARIETIES.

Campbell's Early. Is a very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage and abundant clusters of very large, compact and handsome Grapes. Berries large, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin, but tenacious: flesh firm but tender, parting easily from its few and small seeds; flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous, free from foxiness. As the seeds part readily they need never be swallowed. Season very early, and its keeping qualities are remarkable, clusters having hung upon the vines sound and perfect for six weeks or more after ripening.

Columbian is claimed to be the largest Grape ever placed on the market, and forms large, compact clusters. It is an excellent table Grape, and excels all others for jelly. Vine is a strong grower, free from mildew, enormously productive of handsome clusters.

Superb. Vine hardy and a good grower, with short jointed, stocky, fine-grained wood; leaf large, thick, dark green, and very healthy; bunch large, berries medium; color black, with blue bloom; seeds medium; quality *superb, best*; sweet and rich; flavor pure and delightful, not a particle of acrid taste in the seed or skin; pulp tender, brittle, juicy; skin thin, but tough; flesh firm next to the skin; a little similar to the Malaga; does not crack nor drop. It is *very productive!* We have had 8 pounds on a one-year graft. It starts late, thus escaping late spring frosts; it ripens early, two weeks earlier than the Concord, ripening here about the 10th to the 15th of July. It is an *excellent keeper and shipper!*

GENERAL LIST OF GRAPES.

Agawam. Bunch large; berry large, maroon; flesh almost tender, juicy, vinous. Ripens with Concord.

Brighton. A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg, with the flavor of the foreign variety and the hardiness of the native. Resembles the Catawba in bunch and berry, and ripens with Hartford. Prolific.

Champion (*Talman*). Valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than Hartford, and nearly equal to the latter in flavor; black.

Catawba. Bunches above medium, moderately compact, shouldered; berries large, round, deep red, with lilac bloom; skin thin; flesh juicy, with some pulp; rich, spirited, vinous. Ripens last of August.

Concord. Bunches large, long, heavy, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, black, with a beautiful blue bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet, with a pulp. Ripens last of July.

Delaware. Bunches long, small, lightly shouldered, very compact; berries small, round, beautiful rose color, and skin thin; flesh juicy, with some pulp; sweet; the standard of excellence. Ripens first of August.

Eaton. Bunch and berry *very large* and attractive; vine vigorous, very prolific. Early.

Goethe (*Rogers' No. 1.*) Bunch medium to large; berries large, oblong, yellowish green; very fine. Late.

Green Mountain. Strong grower and hardy; bunch medium; berries medium, greenish white; skin thin; flavor pure and moderately sweet, free from foxiness, and delicious. Early.

Highland. Strong grower; bunch and berry large; black; very sweet and good. Late.

Ives. Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berries medium, black, roundish oval; flesh with some pulp, juicy, sweet; a good wine Grape. Ripens in August.

Moore's Diamond. Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp, and of good quality. Has succeeded well wherever grown; yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July, and so far is the best early market variety; very prolific.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large—as large as Wilder; black, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord. Ripens before Hartford.

Niagara. White; bunch very large and handsome, compact; berries large; skin thin and tough; sweet, good. Early.

Progress. Vine is vigorous, hardy and very productive; bunch large; berry large, round, glossy dark red, hangs firmly on stem; juicy, sprightly, rich and vinous flavor. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

Salem. Bunch large, berries large, chestnut color; nearly free from pulp; sweet, with rich, aromatic flavor.

Worden (*true*). In brief an improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier, and of better quality. Surely this is enough to please all. As it is difficult to propagate, many vines of Concord are sold for it.

THE SCUPPERNONG GRAPE FAMILY.

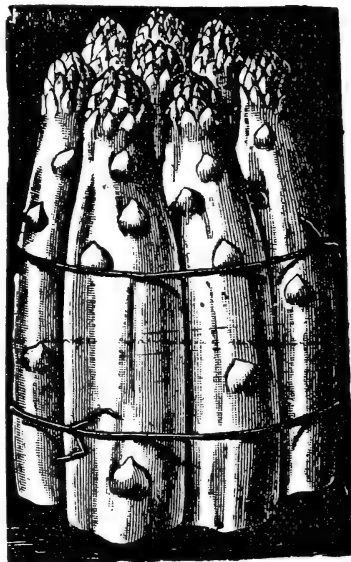
Scuppernong. This is too well known to need a description. It is the most reliable of all Grapes adapted to Southern culture, bearing large crops annually, and never rots; the sure wine Grape of the South.

Flowers. Berries very large, black; ripens very late; hangs upon the vine until frost; never fails to produce a crop, and has always remained perfectly free from disease of any kind.

Thomas. Deep black; skin thin; sweet and tender flesh; smaller than Scuppernong; ripe with or just after the Scuppernong.

Tender Pulp. The peculiarity of this Grape is its exceedingly melting flesh. It ripens better than the Scuppernong and Flowers.

The dates given in this Catalogue for the ripening of fruits are applicable to the latitude of Atlanta, and they will ripen a little earlier south and a little later north of here.



ASPARAGUS.

The Asparagus bed must be made very rich, and as a well prepared bed will last 20 to 25 years, and manure can be applied only as a top-dressing after planting, the preparation before planting should be thorough. Be careful that the bed is well underdrained, then make as rich as possible with well-rotted cow manure—*use no fresh manure*—and plant in rows 2 feet apart and 1 foot in the row. 100 plants will do for an average family.

Conover's Colossal. Large, of rapid growth; productive, of fine quality.

MISCELLANEOUS

HARDY ORANGE.

Citrus trifoliata. This has now been in our test grounds for 8 years, and, we are pleased to state, has proved perfectly hardy without protection. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, is very bushy, thorny; foliage trifoliate, and is retained quite late, but not an evergreen here. Flowers appear in great profusion early in spring, and a second and third crop is produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, and makes this plant a showy garden feature.

IMPROVED CHERRY.

Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry. The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morella. Its flavor is similar to the sweet Cherries. The introducer says: I could sell wagon loads of these Cherries at 10 cents per quart. I have had young trees loaded down with fruit at 2 years of age from seed. They never fail to bear fruit every year; late frosts never affect them; ripen when all others are gone. The shrub would grace any lawn when in blossom. The fruit is more easily pitted than other Cherries. It is a very enjoyable fruit, either eaten fresh or for preserving. Those who know it do not hesitate to commend it in the highest terms to gardeners and fruit-growers. For preserving, or to eat out of hand, it has no equal in the line of pitted fruits, and is free from every known insect and disease.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Space will not permit us to give detailed instructions for the cultivation of nuts. Chestnuts, Walnuts and Hickories, however, will succeed if given the same treatment as apple or pear trees, and should be planted about the same distance apart. We cannot supply nuts of any of the varieties offered, as we keep in stock only the trees.

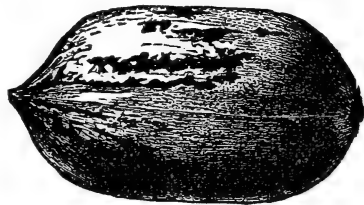
CHESTNUTS.

Spanish, or Marron. A handsome, round-headed, stately tree of rapid growth, that yields abundantly of very large nuts; hence is valuable both for ornament and fruit.

American, or Sweet. The well-known Chestnut of the forest.

Japan Giant. Comes into bearing at 2 to 3 years of age, and while yet in the nursery rows it is heavily laden with

nuts of enormous size. Its early bearing and great productiveness of such enormous nuts are the wonder and admiration of all who see them. Matures early, and does not require the aid of frost to open burrs. Its handsome, dwarf habit makes it desirable for the home grounds.



PECANS.

(*Carya olivæformis*.)

The culture of the Pecan is rapidly increasing, as there are few trees which yield a more regular or larger income after they come into bearing, which is at 8 to 10 years of age. The Pecan will flourish in any soil where the hickory grows. Our trees are of the true, large, thin-shelled variety, of which there are 60 to 70 nuts to the pound, and retail at 50 cents to \$1 per pound, while the small, hard-shelled nuts sell at 5 to 6 cents per pound. The claim is made that whenever the tap-root is cut in transplanting the tree does not bear. This cannot be true, because it is contrary to all experience, for most of the thousands of Pecan trees now bearing were transplanted and had the tap-root reduced sometimes to a few inches in length.

WALNUTS.

The wood of the Walnut, once so abundant, is now so valuable and in such great demand that large numbers of trees are being planted for this purpose alone, and the investment will prove profitable. Plant your wood-lots with young Walnuts; they will pay you for the trouble.

English, French, or Madeira Nuts (*Juglans regia*). Not only are the delicious, thin-shelled nuts prized highly by all, but from the tree is obtained the beautiful "French curled" Walnut lumber. Unlike our American varieties, the nuts fall from the husk when ripe. The tree is of lofty growth, hardy and productive.

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*). The common well-known Black Walnut, the wood of which is the most beautiful and valuable of all.

Japan Walnut. Nuts borne in clusters; shell very thick, kernel sweet. Leaves very large and of a charming shade of green. Bears at 5 years old. Valuable for fruit and ornament.

Ornamental Department.

In this department of horticulture new things of merit are constantly being added to the already long list of ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, and it is our aim to select the most meritorious of those best suited to our climate, rather than to make a long list without regard to hardiness or qualities of usefulness.

Many, in fact most, of the ornamentals introduced by Northern nurserymen are entirely unsuited to our climate, being unable to survive our hot, dry summers. Therefore, especially in this class, it is more satisfactory and much cheaper to buy in the South, so that you only get trees and shrubs suited to our climate, and which have been thorough acclimated.

The most tender trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, should be planted in a northern exposure; in that aspect they ripen the new wood better, and it is less liable to be injured by frost than when late growth is encouraged by planting in a southern exposure.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia Indica*). Pink flowers. We have no more effective flowering trees than these in this climate. They begin to bloom in July, and continue two months.

Purpurea. Pinkish purple flowers; very handsome.

Rubra. Dark red or crimson flowers; fine variety.

Alba. Pure white flowers; blooms continually during summer; very desirable.

CRAB APPLE, Flowering (*Pyrus coronaria*). The native Crab Apple of the Southern states; it makes a pretty lawn tree; blooms very fragrant; fruit may be preserved.

Chinese, (*P. spectabilis*). A small-sized tree, producing light pink flowers.

JAPAN NARNISA (*Sterculia platani-folia*). Interesting ornamental; shining green five-lobed leaves.

HORSE CHESTNUTS, white flowering (*Æsculus hippocastanum*). The best known of the Horse Chestnuts, of handsome, regular form, ultimately reaching a large size. In May it is covered with large spikes of beautiful white flowers, dotted with red and yellow. A beautiful tree for park and lawn when planted singly; for avenue planting cannot be surpassed.

MAIDEN-HAIR TREE, or Ginkgo (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair like lines.

MAPLE, Silver-leaved (*Acer dasycarpum*). Leaves white underneath; of rapid growth, very ornamental, and one of the best street trees we have; we highly recommend it. Does not sucker from the root.

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharinum*). A beautiful, stately tree of fine form; a desirable shade tree.

Weir's Cut-leaved Silver (*A. Weirii laciniatum*). A silver Maple, with foliage deeply cut or lobed, inclined to weep. An interesting and graceful tree.

POPLAR, Carolina (*P. Canadensis*). A vigorous native tree of wonderfully rapid growth, with angular branches and glossy, serrate leaves. This is perhaps the largest of all the native Poplars, often attaining a height of 80 feet or more, and makes a park tree of noble proportions; it is also very valuable for street planting, as it is free from attacks of insects, and is not affected by gas. Its quick growth and large size cause it to be planted in considerable numbers.

PLUM, Purple-Leaved (*Prunus Pissardii*). Foliage, fruits and shoots are of bright, purplish red, retaining their color better than any other purple-leaved tree or shrub during the heat of summer. Fruit second quality for dessert, desirable for cooking. June 15. This is undoubtedly the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE (*Melia Azadarach umbraculiformis*). A very beautiful, distinct sub-variety of the "China Tree," or "Pride of India," forming naturally a dense, spreading, regular head, resembling a gigantic spread umbrella; originated in Texas.

WILLOW (*Salix Babylonica*). The well-known American Weeping Willow.

Kilmarnock (*S. caprea pendula*). Fine weeping tree.



DEUTZIA.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

There is nothing that so quickly, and for so little cost, adds to the cheerfulness and finish of a home as Flowering Shrubs. All we offer have been thoroughly tested here, are entirely hardy, bloom at once, and grow lovelier every year.

ALTHÆA (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). **Double Red, Double White, and Double Purple.** These are ornamental plants, and a hedge or screen made by mixing the colors is very pretty.

Variegated-leaved. A conspicuous variety, with foliage well marked with bright yellow; double flowers.

Fleur Blanche. Single flowers, pure white, with dark crimson eye.

DEUTZIA scabra. A shrub of good habit, bearing a profusion of pretty white blooms.

Gracilis. A smaller growing kind than the preceding; flowers smaller and more delicate; free bloomer and early.

Crenata fl. pl. One of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; flowers very double, bell-shaped, white, tinged with rose.

Alba. Pure white, double; same habit as the last.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. A striking and elegant shrub; flowers pure white, changing to pink, and are borne in pyramidal trusses a foot long and nearly as much in diameter.

LILAC (*Syringa vulgaris*). Common, large shrub, with large leaves and showy flowers; bluish purple, and fragrant.

Alba. White flowers in slender panicles, pure white.

Japonica (Japanese Lilac). A new species from Japan; makes a tree 15 to 20 feet in height; flowers creamy white; midsummer.

Persian Purple. Leaves small; flowers purple.

Villosa. Handsome foliage, flowers lilac-colored; late.

SNOWBALL Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*). Is a charming shrub, with clusters of large, handsome, globular white flowers.

Plicatum. A new Japan shrub of the same family as the preceding; large flowers, tinged with pink; desirable.

SPIRÆA callosa alba. Of dwarfish habit, with pure white flowers; very distinct and pretty; continuous bloomer.

Billardii. Rose color; blooms nearly all summer.

Reevesii fl. pl. This is a beautiful shrub; its long, slender branches are set with double white flowers, which almost obscure the green foliage.



WEIGELA. Profuse blooming shrub, growing 5 to 6 feet high; magnificent when in bloom; very desirable.

Amabilis. Light rose-colored flowers.

Arborea. Dark rose.

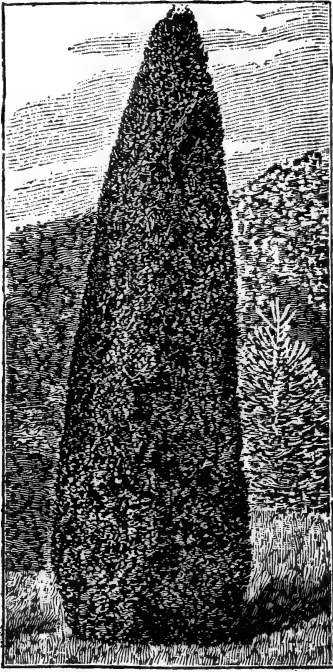
Alba. White, changing to light blush.

Candida. Pure white; excellent.

Floribunda. Crimson.

Rosea. Large, rose-colored blooms.

Variegata. Variegated leaves, distinctly marked with yellow; flowers pink.



ARBORVITÆ AMERICAN.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

Our Ornamental Trees are frequently transplanted, and with ordinary care in planting, our customers need not fear any losses.

ARBORVITÆ American (*Thuja occidentalis*). The common White Cedar; grows 50 feet or more; branches from the ground; bears pruning well; adapted for hedges.

Always-Golden (*B. semper-aurescens*). Habit of Aurea, but ends of branches of a bright golden color; retains its beautiful color all winter.

Golden (*B. aurea*). Now well known for its beautiful habit, and the fine golden tint of its foliage.

CEDAR, Deodar (*C. Deodara*). Native of the Himalaya Mountains, where it is known as the "Tree of God." It is perfectly hardy here, and the most beautiful of evergreen trees. The "pine weevil" sometimes attacks them, and disfigures the trees by eating off the leading shoot. To prevent this, stick fresh-

cut pine boughs in the ground around the trees in February, let them remain there until April, and then burn them. This will destroy the "larvæ" that does the damage.

CYPRESS, Lawson's (*Cupressus Lawsoniana*). One of the finest trees, ranking next to the Deodar Cedar; green of drooping habit and pyramidal growth; very distinct on the lawn.

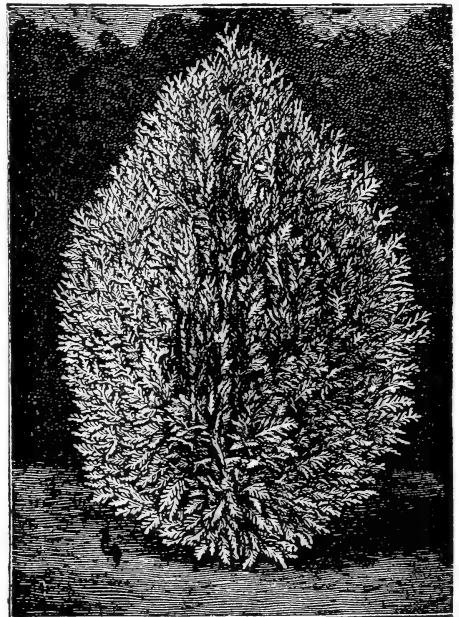
JUNIPER, Irish (*J. Hibernica*). Very formal in habit; tall, slender, compact, and of rapid growth.

PINE, Bhotan (*Pinus excelsa*). A beautiful tree, with long, slender, pendulous foliage; a tree of much better habit than the White Pine.

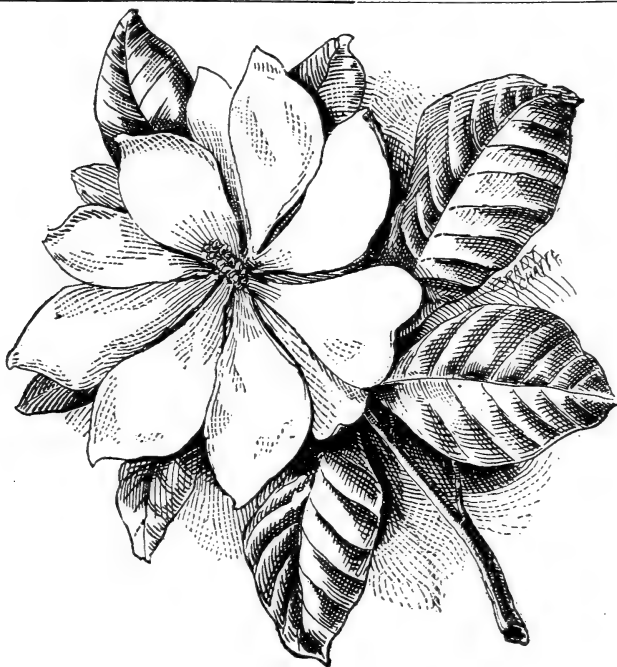
Weymouth (*P. Strobus*). Rapid grower, with bright green foliage.

SPRUCE, Hemlock (*Abies Canadensis*). A very desirable tree, with dark green foliage, dense, drooping, conical; fine for hedges.

Norway (*A. excelsa*). An elegant pyramidal tree, with short, thick foliage; an interesting tree.



GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Most of these trees and shrubs should have the leaves cut off when transplanted; when the leaves are left on, the evaporation is so great as frequently to exhaust the sap before the plant is established sufficiently to supply demand.

CAPE JESSAMINE (*Gardenia florida*). Bright green leaves and flowers; delightfully fragrant.

Fortunei. Flowers and foliage larger than the Florida; makes more roots, and seems to be hardier.

MAHONIA JAPONICA (Japan Mahonia). Much larger than Aquifolium, with fine, large, variegated leaves and large racemes of yellow flowers and clusters of dark purple fruit in early spring.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The most magnificent of all flowering evergreen trees; has white flowers of great size, and very fragrant; is hardy here.

Fuscata. (Banana Shrub). Has beautiful flowers; very fragrant.

PRIVET Japan (*Ligustrum Japonicum*). A fine large shrub; leaves large, bears white flowers, followed by purple fruit.

Californian. An upright, rapid-growing shrub from California. Foliage dark green, forms a very handsome hedge.

YUCCA angustifolia (Spanish Bayonet). Grows 8 to 10 feet high, with bayonet-like leaves; flowers large, white, borne in panicles on shoots 3 to 4 feet long.

Filamentosa (Bear's Grass). A dwarf sort, only 10 to 12 inches high; leaves like above; scape 5 to 6 feet long, bearing panicles of large white flowers. May.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii. Leaves small, glossy green, and the foliage covers an object with a density scarcely to be found in any other plant.

HONEYSUCKLE, Golden-veined (*L. aurea reticulata*). An elegantly netted and veined foliage form; it is a slow grower when young, but when established is a strong grower.

Evergreen (*L. Japonica*). A very handsome, dark evergreen vine; very strong grower, with red, yellow and white flowers. Very fragrant.

Hall's (*L. splendida Halleana*). An evergreen variety; flowers pure white, changing to yellow; fragrant; when planted with Japonica contrasts well.

WISTARIA Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A rapid grower and twiner; a great bloomer of pale blue flowers; one of the best.

Alba (White-flowering). Not so strong a grower as the above, with white flowers; very pretty.



We do not burden our catalogue with a long list of varieties, many of which are so similar that none but an expert can distinguish between them, but we give you a short list of the hardiest, best and most profuse bloomer, no two alike and each one the best in its color and class.

While our Southern climate is very favorable to the highest development of the Rose, still to attain the best results they must have careful attention.

CULTURE.—Buy always 2-year-old out-door-grown plants, and set them out at once on receipt of them. Dig holes plenty large, so that the roots will not be cramped; have no fresh manure in holes; never use fresh manure about your Roses, except as a mulch. Cut off with a sharp knife all bruised and broken roots, cut the tops down to one or two vigorous shoots, and these to 6 inches in length. After the plants are set out, be sure that the earth is firmly pressed around and among the roots with the feet or hands. Plants loosely stuck in the ground usually die.

Roses will grow to perfection in any good garden soil, deeply dug and well manured, and so exposed that they will get the early morning sun until at least 10 o'clock. The best soil we have found to be a highly fertilized, well cultivated, under-drained red clay.

No good flowers can be expected unless the plants are annually pruned. March is the best time here.

For further directions, we refer planters to some of the many excellent books on Roses.

GENERAL LIST OF ROSES.

TEA-SCENTED.

Tea Roses form the largest and most popular section of the Everblooming Roses, which we consider the most desirable, as they bloom continually from early spring until frost. Tea Roses are remarkable for their fragrance, and give more satisfactory results in this climate than others.

Bon Silene. Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color deep rose.

Bride. The best pure white Tea Rose. Good grower, very free bloomer. Hardy in ordinary winters.

Catherine Mermet. Color silvery rose, with delicately shaded amber center; large globular flowers; a strong, healthy grower and good bloomer.

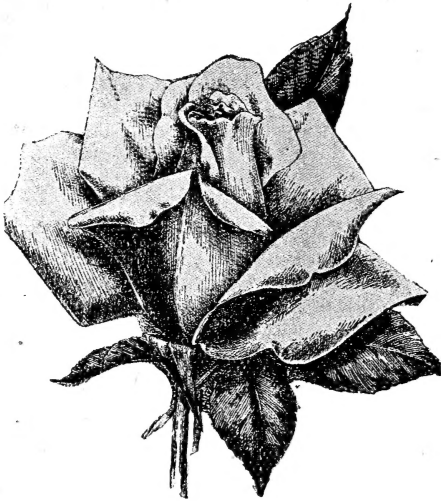
Comtesse de la Barthe. Few Roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass it in either fragrance or vigor. The flowers are rose colored, heavily shaded with amber and salmon. We regard this as one of the very best.

Devoniensis. Magnolia Rose. Beautiful creamy white, with rose center; large, very full and double; delightfully sweet tea scented.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Remarkable for its beautiful color, which is the most intense, glowing crimson.

Etoile de Lyon. The flowers are of large size and very double; color brilliant chrome yellow, deepening towards the center to pure golden yellow; beautiful.

Jules Finger. Extra large; color bright rosy scarlet, beautifully shaded with intense crimson; of vigorous growth and a free bloomer.



SAFRANO.

Mlle. Francisca Kruger. Orange-yellow, shaded flesh; full and perfect; a good bedder, somewhat variable in color, sometimes rich and glowing, then of a darker shade, but always beautiful. A magnificent sort.

Madame Jos. Schwarz. Extra large globular flowers, highly perfumed and very full; the blooms are pure white, elegantly tinted and shaded with pale yellow and rosy blush. A splendid Rose, and a valuable outdoor variety.

Marie Van Houtte. Lovely light yellow, with the outer petals most beautifully suffused with bright pink, and the inner ones often tipped with the same color. The contrast is very beautiful. Bud large and finely formed. One of the finest Teas.

Marie Guillot. Perfection in form; the flower is large and double to the center; color pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow.

Madame Welche. Very large and double; soft amber yellow, deepening towards the center; vigorous, and blooms freely.

Papa Gontier. A grand red Tea, of fine crimson shade and silken texture. Free in growth and in flower. Petals very large, graceful, stylish.

Perle des Jardins. Clear golden yellow; very rich and beautiful, extra large flowers; very highly perfumed.

Safrano. Highly valued for its beautiful buds; very fragrant; color bright apricot yellow, changing to orange, sometimes tinted with rose. One of the best.

Sunset. Color, a rich tawny shade of saffron and orange, often shaded with gold and light crimson.

The Queen. Pure snow white; makes good, finely formed buds; quite double, showing the center but slightly when fully open. The petals are thick and of good substance: opens well, and is very sweet.

CLIMBING TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Under this head we combine the Noisettes and the most vigorous growing varieties of the Tea Rose, such as *Marechal Niel*.

Cloth of Gold. Bright sulphur yellow; large, splendid flower; very full and double; very sweet.

James Sprunt. (Climbing Agrippina). Deep cherry red, very pretty and distinct; medium size, free bloomer; grows from 6 to 10 feet in one season.

Lamarque. Pale canary yellow, almost white; beautiful buds; large, full flowers; rapid climber.

Marechal Neil. A beautiful deep sulphur yellow; buds immense size, and exceeding fragrant. It is the finest yellow Rose in existence. Where it is allowed to grow it will attain an immense size, and yield hundreds of beautiful flowers.

Reine Marie Henriette. A strong, vigorous grower; flowers large, full and of fine form. Color a beautiful pure cherry red; sweet scented; very free flowering. A great acquisition for the South.

William A. Richardson. Of strong growth and climbing habit; color, rich coppery yellow, flushed with carmine; beautiful in bud; medium size, and fragrant.

BOURBON ROSES.

These are the hardiest of the Ever-blooming Roses. Most of them bloom all the summer, the flowers increasing in size and beauty as the weather becomes cooler, and being in perfection in autumn.

Bourbon Queen. A beautiful flower; double and of good size; delicate flesh rose, shaded with salmon.

Crown Princess Victoria. The White Malmaison. The color is pure, waxy snow white, sometimes has a lemon tint, and to those who desire a fine double flower when fully expanded, this will be welcome, as it is very beautiful when full blown.

Red Malmaison. This beautiful Rose is identical with *Souv. de la Malmaison*, except in color, which is clear deep, rich scarlet.

Souv. de la Malmaison. The flower is large and double to the center; color, pale flesh, clear and fresh; one of the best.

CHINESE OR BENGAL ROSES.

Generally dwarf, but branch freely; produce an incredible number of flowers.

Agrippina. Rich, velvety crimson, beautiful in bud.

Archduke Charles. Color, brilliant crimson-scarlet, shaded with violet-crimson.

Queen's Scarlet. Dazzling crimson-scarlet; has beautiful buds, sweet-scented, hardy.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

A class of Roses of comparatively recent introduction. They have a decidedly distinct growth, are extremely dwarf, with graceful branches elevated above the foliage, and one shoot often bears dozens of flowers.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers medium and beautifully formed; color pearly white, with a vivid carmine-rose center.

Mignonette. Clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; flowers very small.

Perle d'Or. Saffron yellow, deeper in center, with small white edge; blooms in large clusters.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

This class of Roses is mostly the result of Mr. Bennett's efforts at crossing Teas with Hybrid Perpetuals, and *vice versa*. Under this head we find some of the most desirable of all Roses, combining the delicacy of tints and odors of the Teas, and the habits, high color and beauty of form of the Hybrid Perpetuals. To avoid so many classes we have put under this head the few Hybrid Noisettes we grow.

American Beauty. Strong, vigorous grower, but a very shy bloomer. The buds are extra large, very full and double, and exceedingly sweet. The color is a dark, rich crimson, and most exquisitely shaded.

Beauty of Stapleford. (Bennett's H. T.) Red, tinged with violet; a large, well formed Rose; very good in bud.

Captain Christy. One of the finest Roses in our list. A clear bright pink, waxy and chaste in appearance.

La France. (Bennett's H. T.) Very large, very double, fragrant, and of superb form; color silvery rose, deepening toward the center; blooms continuously.

Meteor. A velvety red everbloomer of the deepest glowing crimson, as fine as a Hybrid Remontant. Flowers medium size, very double and petals slightly recurving. It has no tinge of violet or purple to mar its beauty. The best rich red Rose for the garden.

HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES.

The flowers of this class are of immense size and very double. Among them are some of the most brilliant colors and best forms in our list, but no shades of yellow. Owing to their general habit of blooming only in the spring and fall, their value is lessened somewhat.

Baroness Rothschild. A magnificent Rose; flowers extra large, full and globular; color rich silvery pink, paler on the edge of the petals; rare shading and exquisitely beautiful.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson-scarlet, rich and velvety; magnificent buds; free bloomer; one of the best.

Jules Margottin. Bright, clear cherry-red; large and very double; free bloomer. A general favorite.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; very large, shining foliage; wood smooth. By far the largest Rose in cultivation. A free bloomer.

Vick's Caprice. The flowers are large; ground color soft, satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with carmine. It is beautiful in bud form, being quite long and pointed, also showing the stripes and markings to very great advantage, these desirable qualities making it a valuable and popular variety for cutting.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

Under this head we combine several different kinds, to avoid so many classes.

Glory of Mosses. Very large and double; color deep rosy-carmine; very mossy and fragrant.

Perpetual White Moss. Pure white, blooming in clusters; very mossy vigorous grower, free bloomer.

Baltimore Belle. Blush white; very strong grower; climbing. A beautiful object when in full flower, and superb for covering porches and trellises, or the end of a house.

Gem of the Prairies. Light crimson, blotched with white; free bloomer; very double; strong grower; fine for trellises.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright pink, often white-striped; strong grower and free bloomer, climbing very rapidly, and presenting a superb show of flowers in its season.

